

NICARAGUA.
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ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.
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OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ATTACK AT MASAYA.

ROUTING THE ALLIED FORCES.

Counter March on Granada.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

The steamship *Texas*, Capt. Thomas Forbes, from San Juan del Norte, via Key West, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having experienced heavy northerly gales since leaving Cape Florida. She connected with the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, which left San Francisco on the 16th of October.

SERIE LIST OF THE TEXAS.

Charles Morgan	\$980.104
O. H. Wiles & Co.	\$411
C. Durand	139
Total	\$1,530

The transit through Nicaragua was made without any detention, the boats being in excellent condition and the River San Juan much higher than at any time during the last season.

Our dates from Nicaragua are to the 1st of November.

Everything is quiet since the battle. General Walker was awaiting the arrival of the recruits from the United States before marching upon Masaya and Leon. In the mean time, Gen. Henningsen, who superseded Gen. Goicoeua, has been very active in drilling his brigade with the mountain howitzers and mortars, which arrived after the battles of October 12 and 18, and in structing the men in the use of the Minie rifle, many of whom have already attained great proficiency. Walker's army now consists of about 2,000 fighting men, including the recent reinforcements under Col. Jacques. They are in high spirits, and extremely anxious for another engagement with the enemy. The brutal and unprovoked murder of unarmed American citizens at Granada, on the 12th ult., created the strongest feeling of indignation throughout the Nicaraguan army, and they are all eager for revenge.

It was expected that Walker would fight a decisive battle after the 8th or 10th inst., unless the enemy retreated too rapidly before him.

The steamer La Virgin arrived at Granada on the 35th ult., from Ubaldo, in Chontales, with a full freight of cattle, corn, and rice. Everything was quiet in that department. The accounts from the mines were very favorable. Another rich silver vein has been opened and extensive copper mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Boaco.

A topographical and geological survey of the State is to be made. Prof. James T. Hodge, of New-York, has been appointed State Surveyor and Geologist. Among the passengers by the Texas are Don Fermín Ferrer, formerly Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua and Secretary of Hacienda and Public

Credit, now Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; the Hon. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, who returns on account of his health; Col. J. W. Fabens, bearer of dispatches; Col. B. F. Anderson, N. A., and Col. G. B. Hall, N. A.

We are indebted to C. H. Wines & Co., of the California Express Co., for files of *El Nicaraguense* and California papers, and other favors.

From *The Nicaraguense*, Oct. 15.

As we informed our readers in the week, the Alliance forces have taken possession of Managua, Gen. Walker having sent the garrison at that place, amounting to 300 men, to fall back immediately on Granada, in order to allow the enemy to occupy that place. This they did, and it was the unanimous wish of every American in Granada that their appearance at that place—inspire them with self-confident courage to attack this city. Such an attack could be followed only by one result—a most disastrous defeat. The citizens—that is, the persons not belonging to the army, but engaged in trade and tending to the civil business of the country—inspire themselves with confidence in the defense of the city, and participate in the glory of a victory.

But, as the enemy would not come, Gen. Walker having received a reinforcement from the United States, as well as two mountain howitzers, and shell grapeshot, &c., advanced on to Masaya to give them battle.

On the 11th of October, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M. Gen. Walker, accompanied by his staff, rode across the large plaza of Granada to put himself at the head of the advancing column. The troops were ordered to march to various places. As the Generals entered they were greeted with loud cheers.

Church, near to the quarters of the First Rifles, he halted until the troops ordered to march had all arrived. About twenty minutes only were consumed by this delay. The First Rifle battalion was in the front. As soon as the General halted they took up their line of march and passed, headed by a file and drum. A few days previously he had been told that had but a cold person presented to them by the mother and protectors of the Colonel commanding them—E. J. Sanders. The Second Rifles and Infantry came on headed by the military band. On the colors of the Second Rifles were the words, "Victory or Death," a sentiment that might be read in the columns of every soldier or the pages of any plain paper as if it was written there. The First and Second Infantry followed those, and with the Minnes, with which they were lately armed, appeared like men who were fully equal to any emergency.

Each soldier of the entire command was served with rations for three days. They were in excellent spirit and the looked active and strong; and the manner in which they conducted themselves proved that they were under strict discipline.

The order to move forward was given—two companies of Rangers, under the command of Major Watson, forming the vanguard. They were followed by the First Rifles, commanded by Col. E. J. Sanders, were next.

Immediately after the Rifles rode Gen. Walker and his staff. Among his staff officers were Gen. Carrasco and Gen. Elkins. These were followed by the Second Rifles, the Infantry, who are distinguishably by their sky blue uniforms with red facings. In this party were also several gentlemen volunteers.

Following the General's guard were the pack mules bearing ammunition, &c., and the two mountain howitzers, which were in charge of Capt. Swarth and Capt. Warren, with the necessary number of men for their protection.

After the artillery marched the Second Rifles, Col-

There was but little of interest transpired on the march. It rained a short or two, and the marchers, about midway to take something to eat. They were all in excellent spirits, and compared themselves to a large picnic party. The road in the vicinity of Granda was very difficult for the horses, and crossing over a very high ridge, some one requested Granda to allow him to ride behind on his hind legs. Granda, the General consented, but instead of getting on the hind legs, as he hoped, the person who applied for a detour, succeeded in pulling the General down the hillside. It was with much difficulty that the General was saved from falling into the water. The incident excited a laugh among the entire line, and indeed men in good humor often laugh at a few ludicrous circumstances.

The utmost good order was observed. There were no struggles, nor were there any that appeared anxious to remain behind. The men of the 1st Cavalry Division, who were a half an hour to arrive to allow every man to rest half an hour, and have all things put into the most complete working order. At about 10 o'clock the entire force was encountered in the outskirts of Masaya.

The clouds were dark and threatening. During the night the wind cleared away in the early part of the evening. The moon—near its full—arose in splendid majesty and by its light we could see at a distance of about seven hundred yards the roof of the upper and lower city. The city of Masaya, which was, we supposed, in the distance, was the only one visible. Everything in the city was as still as if a pall of death was hanging over it. Across the lake Masaya was distinctly visible, rising almost high into the clear, after in huge heavy volumes, the smoke from the volcano of Masaya, and other service

The hum of voices in our camp had nearly subsided